BUSINESS NOTIOES.

TO ADVERTISERS .- The LARGE CIRCU-AATON of The Traume in both city and country, and cope-cially in families, renders it the best possible medium for all those who wish to make their business and wants known to the public in the way which will ensure the most prompt and profitable returns.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

NEW ADTERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THREE RESPECTIVE HEADS AS FOLLOWS: PIRST PAGE. SECOND PAGE SECOND PAGE.
Special Notices. For Sale. To Let.
France. For Sale. To Let.
France. Hinden Shades. Insurance, sp.
Hardener, Hardener, Proposite. Fant Places. Histories States Proposite. Searching Medicines. Carporation Notices Co-partnership. Magnetic Peneder Lond Notices Cosparation Notices Paint & Austrian Plantes. Proceeding America. Proceeding America. Proceeding Second Proceeding Second Page Sec

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR BAD WRITERS. O. H. GOLDANTIN, in compliance with "loud calls" from various quarters, This Day respens his books at 229 Broastway, for the registration of names for a new serious of Half-price Classes in Penmanship. The term will of necessity be extremely brief, and therefore it is advisable that those intending to join the classes do so This Day or To-morrow.

Manufacturers and Merchants who vish the trade of the South and West, can advertise in the best Southern and Western papers at V. B. Palm-a's Advertising Agency.

Gaiter Boots and Shoes, for your wish India Rubber Gaiter Boots and Shoes, for yourselves or children, call on J. B. Millers, in Canal-st. He is the Retail Agent for the sale of (Goodyear's Paient) India Rubber Over-Shoes, and has the largest, hardsomest, and best assortment in New-York. Also, Ladies', missee' and children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at J. B. Miller's, 134 Canal-st.

Then if anything is the matter with you that mukes you pitied, got a bottle of WATTS'S Ner-yous Antidote and you soon will be envied for your health. Can be had at the drag stores. \$1 per bottle.

FUR TIPPETS, BOAS, CUFFS AND MUFFS. Banta, 166 Canal, corner of Wooster at has determined before the close of the present senson for Furs, to offer for sale at unusually low prices his entire stock of fashionable Furs, which were manufactured expressly for his customers. Ladice will find at his spacious catabilishment every description of Furs requisite for the season.

VELVET CLOAKS AND SACKS; VELVET CLOARS AND SACKS;
Cloth, Silk and Merino do, of the most desirable styles and patterns and at greatly reduced prices, may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADERATIES, 347 Broadway, corner of Leonards t. where also every variety of Dry Goods, Silks, Shawis, Merinoes, De Lakes, Cashmeres, Calicoes and everything else, in fact, that ladies wear or families use can be obtained cheaper than in any other part of the City. Their Sixpenny Calicoes and Shilling De Laines, as well as many of their other cheap goods, are most desirable for holiday presents for domestics.

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Pills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledges best remedy for Billieus attacks, Liver Compilaint, Head ache, Gout, Glediness, babinal Gestireness, Loss of Appe tite and Indigestion. Depot, 146 Williamst. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists. d24 4wTuWThkS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS .- Gentlemen have been in the habit of paying exorbitant prices for their Under Shirts and Drawers, Scaris and Gravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hostery, &c.; but if they will look over the assortment of HITERCOCK & LEADERATER, on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-sta, they will find that they can get everything of the kind there, and for about one-half the price they have to pay at a gentlemen's furnishing store.

DANCING .- A. Dodworth's Academy, 448 Broome-st. near Broadway—classes for second quarter will commence on Friday evening, January 3, at 8 e/clock. On Saturday at 3 P.M. for ladies and children. d28 6t*

REMOVAL .- WARNOCKS, Hatters, have removed to 275 Broadway, Irving House.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, AT WHOLESALE JUSEPH B. CLOSE & SMITH, 79 and 81 William-street, would inform the trade generally that they have now on hand a large and handsome assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles of the above Clothing, at very reduced prices.

die 19t*

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists lishers, Citnton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the Park

CIRCUS-WALLETT'S BENEFIT .- If you wish to be amused, visit the Amphitheater this evening. WALLETT, the great Clown, takes a Benefit, and something rich may be expected.

PHILADELPHIA.

Arrival of the "City of Glasgow"-Fire-Markets.

Correspondence of the Tribune.
Philapelini, Thursday, January.
The steamship "City of Glasgow" came the Delaware this morning from Chester, where she lay last night, and anchored in the river op-posite Dock st. wharf, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of thousands who lined the wharves. Her freight list amounts to the sum of \$35,000. A number of our prominent citizens went down this morning for the turpose of welcoming the "City of Glasgow." Morton McMichael, Esq. "City of Glasgow." Morton McMichael, Esq.
welcomed Capt. Mathews of that vessel to this
city in some appropriate remarks, to which Capt.
Mathews replied in an admirable manner. He
stated that on numerous occasions he had received from the American people marks of kindness, but never snything to equal his reception here. The warmth and cordiality here exhibited surpassed anything of the kind that he had ever experienced. Although not an American, he had learned to love this country, and even when in Europe he so constantly felt constrained to speak in terms of admiration of America that his own country men could scarcely believe him. He felt very sanguine as to the success of the undertaking to establish steam communication between this city and Liverson. During the late ways as he city and Liverpool. During the late voyage he had discovered that there was only about twenty hours' difference between the time required to come to Philadelphia and New-York, and there is no reason why there should not be frequent communication by steam. He was the pioneer of steam communication between England and this steam communication between England and this country, and since it began he had made ninety-nine voyages across the Atlantic by steam—fifty from England to America, and forty-nine from America to England. If he lived to make his return trip he would have completed his hundredth steam voyage across the ocean. During all this time he had been remarkably fortunate, and had met with no mishap, except the single one on the late trip of the Glasgow, when one of the seamen was washed overboard.

The scene along the wharves this morning, upon the appearance of the steamship, beggars description. I never saw the Delaware at this point in such a blaze. It appeared as if every

description. I never saw the pared as if every point in such a blaze. It appeared as if every wharf possessed a cannon, which determined, by

wharf possessed a cannon, which determined, by speaking frequently, to make itself heard. No accidents happened, however, and everything passed of pleasantly.

This morning a large cotton and woolen factory, and Ridgway's drug mill, at Bush Hill, were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$50,000.

The Corron market continues frm, but the demand is limited. The expert demand for Froux is limited, and the only sale reported is 500 bbis good brands at \$4 6th \$P\$ bbi. Sales in lots for city consumption at \$5 6924 87\$ for common and select brands, and \$5 35 50 for extra. Rve Froux is dull at \$5 50. Corx Mex. Is firm at the late advices. Sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 37\$ \$P\$ bbi. There is no inquiry for Whax a and no sales have been reported. Rve is scarce and worth 700 \$P\$ bushel. There is but little Corx arriving; sales of new yellow at \$19914 for dry, and 500 for damaged. Oars are in demand: 1,000 bushels prime Pennylvania sold at 450 \$P\$ bushel. Whisky in bbisple held at \$70; sales of \$1,100 do, 13\$; 100 Reading RR, 27; 25 Union Canal, 12\$; 2,200 County 6s, 70, 104; 233 Pennsylvania 8s at \$70; as a see of hids at \$240.

Sales to Colley is, 74, 104, 50 Sch Nav, 104; \$1,000 County 6s, 70, 104; 100 N. A Coal, 15; 100 dd, 13; \$8,000 County 6s, 70, 104; 100 N. A Coal, 15; 100 dd, 13; \$8,000 County 6s, 70, 104; 100 N. A Coal, 15; 100 dd, 13; \$8,000 State 5s, 93.

Vessels, and their Tunnage, which arrived at the Port of Quebec, from sea, and the number of

passengers that came out in them, from 1846 to 1850 inclusive:

treal or Quebec.

Of the vessels that arrived in Quebec this year,

96 were foreign, viz: 45 Norwegian, 24 American (U. S.); 19 Prussian; 3 Russian; 2 Portsquese; Hanoverian; 1 Swedish; and 1 Dutch.

The New Jersey Railroad trains between this city and New York, were obstructed until 94 o'clock this morning, in consequence of the 6 o'clock train for Philadelphia having run off the track, a short distance from the Passiac bridge on the opposite side of the river. We understand that it was caused by some mistake in the placing a switch. [Newark Daily, 2d.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

To In General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men, Friday evening, Dec 20, 1850 | Residend, That it be recommended to the Delegates elect-Resident That it be recommended to the Delegates elected to the Committee, for the ensuing year, to meet at the Recommend to the Committee, for the ensuing year, to meet at the Recomment House, on FRIDAY EVENING, January 3, 1851, at 74 o'clock, for organization. By order.

ISAAC WM SMITH, JACOB E. HOWARD, Secretarios.

John Hope.—Whoever is entitled to the Land Warrant is-sued to John Hope, a private in the U.S. Infantry, Mexican War, will please call on the Editor of The Tribane at noon to-day.

In Congress, Yesterday.

The Senate talked about Gen. Lane and the California Land Bill, and adjourned. The House was not in session.

The United States and Austria. We believe even the Chevalier HULSE-MANN will admit that Mr. WEBSTER'S reply to his official remonstrance against the act of Gen. Taylor in sending an agent to the vicinity of Hungary in 1849, to watch the progress of the struggle for Hungarian Independence, is thorough and perspicuous. That reply shows the hand of a masterworkman throughout. To us, the copiousness and aptness of its historical allusions are its best features; though others may find other points more admirably put .-What can be better, for example, than Mr. Webster's turn upon the Austrian Chargé his complaint of Gen. Taylor's course as impelled by false advices and the mendacity of our Public Press, in a brief dispatch written expressly to protest against the President's sending a special agent to the theater of the struggle in quest of direct and anthentic information ? Surely, if the ordinary sources of knowledge with reference to events of such importance were sountrustworthy, no course remained to the President but to procure intelligence that could be relied on. Even Mr. Hulsemann must feel that his attack on the American Press would of itself justify General Taylor's special mission. -But the most important point in this spicy correspondence is the distinct avowal which Mr. Webster makes in behalf of our Government of the fact that this Country does and will continue to sympathise with Nations struggling for Independence and for Popular Institutions. Here is something for M. Hulsemann and his masters to chew upon, and which it is but simple candor to have distincly announced to them. The United States disclaim all right or inclination to intervene forcibly in Foreign quarrels. Then, argues M. Hulsemann, you bind yourselves to indifference to the progress or results of all contests between or within other Countries .- No, Sir, replies Mr. Webster, you misunderstand us! We do sympathise, we will sympathise, with the efforts made in other nations for the establishment or support of Republican Liberty. We shall take care to do nothing inconsistent with neutrality, but we shall ardently desire and hope that the champions of Liberty and Popular Sovereignty will prevail. You, certainly, cannot ob-

of our own consistency. -That last touch of the Secretary's, reerring to and congratulating the Austrian on the recent changes in favor of Amerian principles in his own Government, is best of all. Mr. Webster can never improve on that, though he were to live a thousand years. It is equal to his retort on Col. Hayne of his allusion to the ghost of Banquo. But in fact the whole Correspondence is delightful and we trust it will be read by (or read to) every American citizen. It will do good here, and cannot fail to exert a salutary influence even in Europe. We trust M. Hulsemann will rejoin. Let us have the matter in difference argued out to a deliberate conclusion.

ject to this, when you are known to go

much further, both in theory and practice.

on the other side, and we will take charge

The Case of Henry Long.

Nothing was done yesterday in the Slave Case now before Judge Judson on account of the Judge's illness, so the case stands over. Should the Judge recover, it will of course be taken up to-day.

The feature in this case which seems to us most revolting is presented by the ultramercantile Press and Public Opinion of our City. These do not say, 'Give the man a · fair trial-Presume his Maker his only master until some other shall have estab-· lished a legal title to him'-but (just as in the case of Adam Gibson in Philadelphia) they assume that he is of course the slave for whom he is taken-that his defense is all sham-and that whoever resists his surrender as a fugitive, no matter in how legal and peaceful a manner, is trying to rob the slaveholder of his 'property' and to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law.

The array of legal talent brought against this man's freedom must strike the most careless observer. Mr. George Wood appears in the case as the regularly retained and well-paid attorney of the 'Union and Safety Committee,' who have thrown their potential weight (of purse) into the scale of the claimant. If Henry Long is the man he is claimed to be, he has been working out several years in Richmond, earning by hard service some ten to twenty dollars per month, which his alleged master has received and enjoyed, leaving him to earn more to go the same road. Well: if Long chose to work on that lay, we have nothing to say; if he chose not to work so, and the law of Virginia chose to make him, that strikes us as a hard kind of law, but we do not make Virginia laws and cannot alter them; but how any human being, or knot of human beings, having no pecuni-ary interest in this case and not being them-

selves slaveholders, can spend their own money to help get this man back to working for nothing in Virginia and letting the white man who claims to own him receive and spend the net proceeds, that is a question that puzzles us. Nay: did not these Union and Safety' men suppose they have a pecuniary interest in Slavery-that (as The Express has naively told them) Southern slaveholders and Northern jobbers are partners in reaping and spending the avails of Human Slavery-we hold that Human Nature would not permit them to give their money for any such purpose.

-But the legal contest is to go on-the slaveholder-claimant and the . Union Committee of Safety' on the one hand against Henry Long aided by a few friends of Human Liberty and Trial by Jury on the other. We ask those who would give the weak some chance when clutched at by the strong to contribute a few dollars to secure this poor, powerless man what little chance this harsh and summary Fugitive Slave Law allows him. Do not let him lose his liberty for want of means to de-

-One word only to Judge Judson, since the Cotton Press is so free with advice: We do not ask justice-that the Judge may not be at liberty to grant; but we demand that the Law be strictly construed and applied. Give Henry Long as good a chance in New-York as Antonio had in Venice, and the Union Safety Committee may prove to have sharpened Shylock's knife in vain. There are more laws than one in the statute-book, and they were not all made to deprive men of Liberty. The friends of Freedom look to Judge Judson for the faithful, fearless, impartial administration of the Law in its completeness, and they must not be disappointed.

JOHN P. HALE AT BUFFALO, -Senator Hale has been at Buffalo lecturing on the Last Gladiatorial show at Rome. - Unfortunately it seems that the subject had certain analogies with modern times and this great country, so that John P. Hale gave the Buffalonians a political screed instead of a merely literary and philosophic disquisition. At this the Commercial of that city is angry,-all the more because the lecturer got \$50 for his services, and his "tavern bill" pald,—and piquantly ra-

For a Senator of the United States to vagabondfor a senator of the control reaching abolition under the guise of lecturing, while he is drawing eight dollars a day for public duties he is not perform-ing, is rather small business.

How does the Commercial know that the distinguished and good natured Senator took pay for the time he was away from his duty at Wash.

The Whig Young Mens' General Commit tee meets at the Broadway House this evening,

Wisconsin-Congr	renalo	nal Election- Offi	CIAL.]
Milwaokee 1372	2893	St. Croix 43 Lapointe—no returns.	1,00
Waukeshn1560	1215	Dayoure in reserve	
Walworth 1961	626	Total5853	7262
Racine1453		Scattering	14
Kencehn1196	195		.1410
Total7512	5574	III. Doty. 1	tobart.
Scattering			.563
Majority for Durkee.	1938	SUDDING E BILL	1309
Management and Account		DIMINIOWOC	165
II. Cole E	nemen	Winnebago1483	182
Richland 76	69	Brown 845	123
Portage 50	203	Calumet 128	111
Marathon 70		Fond du Lac1182	696
Crawford 76	361		218
Rock1404	1007	Dodge1428	2113
Grant	1194	Columbia 729	549
Dane 836	1349	Columbia (111111111111111111111111111111111111	-
Iown 745	636	Total11,158	5371
Green 463		Scattering	95
La Fayette 597	1030		.5,788
		Doty were Indepen	

candidates, supported by the Whigs-Messrs-Elmore and Hobart being the regular Opposition candidates. In the Hd District Mr. Cole was the Whig and Mr. Eastman the Opposition. The latter seems to have received more than the natural Opposition strength of the District.

State Valuation of Massachusetts. The Massachusetts State Valuation Committee adjourned sine die at Boston on Tuesday, having been in session ninety-nine days. Hon. Myron Lawrence, President of the Committee, made the closing address, and gave the following statistics The polls, population, and valuation, for the last

ì	1840185,908	718,592	209,878,32
1	1850245,142		597,936,999
4	The relative increa		
1	property during the al	ove periods, o	mitting frac
1	tions, is as follows:		Data Market
-1	Polis.	Population.	Valuation.
-1	1820 to 183029,060	47,000	\$55,000,000
-1	1650 to 1840\$5,000	108,000	91,000,000
-1	1940 to 185057,000		299,048,666
э	There are in the Com	monwealth, 18	55 male pau
	pers over twenty years	old, being one	to 130 male

polls, or one to about 500 souls. Systematic beg-gary is unknown. The poor are provided for by law, and in most of the towns comfortable almshouses are sustained at the public charge.

A remarkable feature in the prosperity of Mas-sachusetts is the value of her dwelling houses, the whole number of which is 134,038; the total value is \$163,368,482—average value \$1,211 36. The number in Boston, is 13,173. Value, \$65, 865,000—average, \$5,000.

Except the county of Suffolk, the whole number is 119,748. Value, \$95,376,815—average, \$788.

RELIEF TO VESSELS ON THE COAST .- The Collector of the Port, at the desire of the Govern ment at Washington, has ordered the Revenue Cutter Morris, Lieut. Commander Martin, to be placed at the disposal of the Board of Underwri. ters of this city, to cruise on the coast, to relieve vessels which may be in want of assistance, &c. The M. sailed last evening with provisious, cables, and everything necessary for supplying the numerous vessels which are now likely to be on

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE.-The tunnage of shipping built in the District of Portland and Falmouth last year amounted to 12,429 tuns. In this amount were 13 ships of 445 to 1,085 tuns each. eight barks of 198 to 470 tuns each; four brigs of 154 to 229 tuns each; and two schooners of 146 and 99 tuns.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.-The value of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence may be inferred from the use which the Cana dians make of it themselves. The Quebec Gazette says that there is a "very decided improvement this year in our connection with the United States through our inland navigation, in spite of States through our maind navigation, in spite of our being denied the privilege of using foreign vessels in the trade. In 1849, 30 vessels cleared for various ports on Lakes Champlain, Erie and Michigan, of the burden of 3,400 tuns, while in 1850 there were 46 vessels of 5,285 tuns." The following is a comparison for the two years, with the ports to which they sailed

Yessels. Version 1. Cleveland, Obio Whitehall, N. Y. Chicago, Il Inois St. Albana, Vermont

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Prepared for The Tribune.

-It is reported at Copenhagen that the King of Denmark has resolved to separate from Madame Hasmussen, the mistress whom he lately married and ennobled. The motives which may have led to this resolution are but vaguely understood Madame Rasmussen will make the third legitimate wife from whom the King will have sepa, rated within a few years. The first was daughter of the late King, his uncle, Frederick VI., the second a Mecklenburg princess; the third, as every one knows, was one of the ballet corps at the Copenhagen opera. As the price of this matrimonial rupture, the Countess Rasmussen is to receive an annuity of \$12,000 beside apanages. -The sect of German Catholics founded by John Ronge is now making great progress in

-The New York Code is now exciting great attention in England. The Society for the Amendment of the Law at London has resolved to institute inquiries as to its practical working. A series of questions has been prepared for circu. lation among the lawyers and merchants of this State, and will be transmitted here through Hon. Abbot Lawrence, our Minister at London.

-Lumley has engaged Mme. Barbiere-Nini, the first soprano of Italy, to appear at Paris-Ivanoff, the tenor, has also just been added to the troupe of the Salle Ventadour.

-The heirs of Donizetti and the author of the libretto of La Fille du Regiment have forbidden its performance at the Italian Opera of Paris, until they shall be secured a compensation therefor. This opera, it will be recollected, was originally brought out in French.

-The Parisian Critics are delighted with Sontag's performance of Rosina in the Barber of Seville. Ferranti, a young barytone, is also applauded in Figaro, while the Don Bartola of Lablacke is perfect, of course.

-M. de Montalembert and his friends are endeavering to procure the passage of a law through the French Assembly, to prohibit the desecration of Sunday, to which they attribute the demoraliration of the French working classes. Their bill will not pass. It is opposed by all parties except the extreme Catholics.

-The Grenzboten, an excellent weekly paper, published at Leipzig, requests the editors of daily papers not to copy from it, as by means of their more rapid circulation they often carry its articles to its readers long before the latter have received their copies of the Grenzboten. In Germany the daily papers are circulated through the Post Office; the weeklies by the booksellers.

-Alexander Von Humboldt, the great naturalist and traveler, has written a letter to the Berlin Society for Emigration and Colonization, expressing the warmest sympathy with the purposes of the Society and promising to use his influence with the King in its behalf. The attention of the Society is specially directed toward Central America.

-The unfortunate holders of bank notes in Austria-and the whole population belong to that category-have been attempting to make themselves good in the utter absence of the precious metals, by investing their money in copper. This made that metal scarce and raised its price some \$50 per cwt. whereupon the ministry forbade the sale of copper to any person who could not show that he needed it for actual use.

-There are in Prussia 21 Railroads, about 1,100 miles in all, costing about \$101,000,000, using 468 locomotives, 1,254 passenger cars and 6,018 freight cars. In 1849 they carried 8,597,948 passengers and 33,313,795 cwt. freight. The receipts were \$7,863,000, and the expenses a little more than half that sum. The profits were 3 82 per cent.

-The birth day of Winckelmann, the eminent writer on ancient art, was duly celebrated at Boun on the 9th vit by the Society of Friends of Antiquity. The President of the Society, Prof. Braun, delivered on the occasion an "Explanation of an antique (early Christeine) saron found in Treves."

-An animated debate is now going on in the Swiss Federal Legislature on the question of continuing to allow Switzers to be enlisted for the service of the King of Naples. The probabilities are that the enlistments will be allowed.

SOur American fashion of readings of Shakspere has got into Germany. Holtee, the poet, has been giving a series of readings at Vienna, winding up with Coriolanus, which was received with great applause. One evening he read the Comedy of Errors, which being very short, the time was filled up with selections from German poets.

-A monument to Rossi, the assassinated Min ister, is to be erected at Rome, in the Church of St. Lawrence. The sculptor Tenerani is to exe cute it.

-The reform in Turkish coin, determined upon by the Porte several years ago, has shared the fate of most other reforms in the country. It was commenced, but not completed. The newlycoined gold and silver pieces have almost entirely disappeared from circulation. All the old pieces are still in use, in spite of repeated prohibitions. Large sums of the old, clipped gold-pieces circulate in a regular round, from the Bazaar to the counters of the Frank merchants, thence to the money changers and from these back again to the Bazaar. The Porte, in order to break this current and direct the stream into the Mint, in order to replace it with a better coinage, has just issued a severe law, compelling every one convicted of passing such money, to go to the Mint and change it according to the Government tariff. One-fourth of the sum is forfeited and goes to the informer.

Paine's Light.

The Spring field Republican furnishes the following explanation of one of the mysteries of this invention :

It has been claimed, heretofore, by Mr. Paine, that water was a simple substance. The manner by which he arrived at this conclusion, was a very natural one. By communicating with the water with one pole of his apparatus, he obtained all hydrogen, by the other, all oxygen. The natural conclusion would be that if decomposition really took place between the two united gases of which water is composed the two liberated gases. which water is composed, the two liberated gases would both manifest themselves. They did not thus manifest themselves, and the conclusion was that the water was all resolvable into oxygen or bydrogen, depending upon whether positive or negative electricity were used in the process.

A day or two before our visit to Mr. Paine, he had been visited by Prof. Doremus of New-York,

who offered him a solution of the mystery, which Mr. Paine immediately admitted the reasonable-ness of, and which we doubt not will do away with some of the prejudices conceived by scienti-fic men toward Mr. Paine—the claim that water was a simple substance, being in antagonism with well established facts. Prof. Doremus supposes that decomposition really takes place, and that the oxygen, combined with the hydrogen, is all liberated, but that it immediately unites with the hydrogen in the undecomposed water, forming the per oxide of hydrogen. This is the only rational solution of the difficulty, and is, doubtiess, the true one. It will thus be seen that after carrying true one. It will thus be seen that alone what is on decomposition for any length of time, what is left in the water jar is not pure water, and the of frequently replacing the fluid, in necessity of frequently replacing the fluid, in practical use, becomes obvious. Mr. Paine says he is not disposed to adhere to a theory, after he gets a better one, and we should judge that he had given up the one to which he was so natural

The Republican has the following paragraph as to the invention in general :

All the "scientific committees" in Christen-

dom could never cheat us out of the belief in what we saw, viz: that by a peculiar construction of his helices, Mr. Paine has obtained the power of decomposing water, heretofore only attained by large galvanic batteries; that the gas developed in the composition is hydrogen, and that the hy-drogen, in passing through turpentine, receives an illuminating property, and receives it there

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

For additional Telegraphic Dispatches, see Sixth Page.

The Convention, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan 2.

The Ohio Convention has rejected the section giving power to the Legislature to repeal the charter of Banks and other Companies, by a ma-Edward D. Mansfield has retired from the Ed-

The George Washington cleared from this port for New Orleans with 4,000 bbls. pork, 1,300 kegs lard, 100 blds. 300 tierces hams, 2,300 bbls. of flour—the largest cargo ever cleared.

Southern Items.

Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Three New-Orleans mails have arrived, with dates from Mexico to the 10th ult. An attempt had been mave to assassinate Gen. Arista. The Government has relieved all the stammer Government has relieved all the steamers and passenger vessels of tunnage duty. The contra-band business on the Rio Grande is said to be in-

reasing.

The verdict rendered in the case of the ship Russia at New Orleans is \$15,000 against the Sun Mutual office, \$12,000 against the Nashville Ma-rine, and \$7,000 against the New Orleans Insur-

Texas dates to the 17th ult. give the official re-

turns of the Boundary Bill vote—and they show 8,488 in favor and 3,167 against it.

The total ostensible debt of Texas is said by the Controller to be \$12,300,000, and the par value of the management of the said said by the Controller to be \$12,300,000, and the par value of the same \$6,800,000.

Of the same \$6,800,000.

Dates from Yucatan to the 3d ultimo. state that
the war with the Indians is still progressing, and the Indians are proving successful.

The Baitimore Post Office took fire this evening, but was extinguished without damage.

Court of Appeals.

ALEANY, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The Court of Appeals opened to-day; bu three Judges being absent, they immediately adjourned till to-morrow.

XXXIst CONGRESS Second Session-

SENATE Wassungton, Thursday, Jan. 2. Mr. Walker presented the petition of 42 citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law-referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gwis introduced a bill providing for a sur-

wey of the Public Lands in California.

The Senate took up the General Calendar. The first business in order was the bill to provide for fortification of Ship Island, off the coast of Mis-JEF. Davis explained the bill and it was or-

dered to be engrossed.

The Bill for the relief of Ira Day of Vermont and the Bill granting pension to Herbert H. Booley were severally considered and engrossment or-

On motion or Mr. DRIONT Bradbury's tion about removals from office was taken up and Mr. Bright then addressed the Senate in defence of the inquiry made by the resolution and parti-cularly examined the causes stated for the removal of Gen. Lane from the post of Governor of

Mr. BRIGHT said no charge had been made against Gen. Lane, except by a certain temperance lecturer, whose letters were embellished by the comments of one Horace Greeley, whose name and whose paper were equivalent to terms of reproach wherever the principles advanced by that paper were known. He examined Gen. Taylor's report of the battle of Buena Vista, in which the conduct of the Indiana Regiment was censured, and defended Gen. Lane's condemnation of that censure. He did not believe Gen. Taylor removed him for any such conduct. There could be no cause for his removal except his democracy.

Mr. Ewing desired to reply, but not having certain documents with him, was not prepared; and on his motion, the subject was postponed to Monday next. Mr. BRIGHT said no charge had been made

day next.

The bill to ascertain and settle private land

claims in California was taken up.

Mr. Benton opposed the whole system proposed to ascertain titles to private land claims in California, he gave the history of the settlement of California, and of the nature of the grants made by Spain, in order to induce the settlement of that by Spain, in order to induce the settlement of that land; he pictured the aversion of the Spanish poople to lawsuits, and their preference to giving ap their land sooner than go to law. This bill required that every man holding land should make his claim good against the United States in their Courts, and these Courts were tribunals of the United States. This was unjust. California was settled about the same time that Kantucky was settled about the same time that Kentucky was. Suppose Kentucky had been an independent nation, and had been conquered by us instead of California, would Kentuckians submit to have California, would Kentuckians submit to have their property declared prima facts void against the United States? and would they submit to have themselves obliged to prove their titles to be valid against the United States in three several Courts, and this too, at great expense and trouble? He had prepared a substitute for the whole bill. His substitute proposed that these land titles should be first collected, and for that purpose provided for a Recorder of land titles whose duty it would be to collect and record all the private land titles. This could be done in on An abstract of the titles should be sent on Washington by this Recorder, and the District Attorney should examine these; and if any should be deemed invalid, the claimant should by sci facias be called on to clear up his titles. His substitute further proposed that the judgment of the Courts below should be conclusive against the United States, in all cases, with one excep-tion. He was disinterested in this matter, and so was Col. Fremont. His substitute was re-

ceived and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gwin said that all persons in California were in favor of the mode proposed by his bill.—
The bill, as it now stood, was prepared by himself and his colleagues of the House of Representatives. He read a letter written by Col.
Frement, to show that he too was in favor of the Fremont, to show that he too was in favor of the principle of the bill. The Senator from Missouri, on a former occasion, had declared that the bill would despoil the inhabitants of California of all their property. This was a serious charge, for it was that the delegation from that State were here devising the means of robbing their own constituents. He thought the Senator made the same arguments three years ago and at the last Session, and he believed the Senator, more than any other person, had delayed action in the settlement of person, had delayed action in the settlement of

these claims. Mr. BENTON saidthat now and henceforth he intended to let no incorrect statement of what he said to go without immediately correcting it. He knew enough of his duty and the rules of decorum to know that he could not charge the Senator and his colleagues of the other House with robbing their constituents. He had never said so. He had spoken of the effects of the Bill, but had said nothing about any individual. He could conduct a debate without going into personalities. He explained Col. Fremont's letter as applying olly to a claim of his own.

Mr. Gwin replied, disclaiming all intention to impeach the motives of Mr. Benton or Col. Fremont, and the subject was postponed till to-mortow. After this the Senate adjourned.

Rallway Intelligence.

The Chicago and Galena Railroad Line have lessed to the Michigan Central Company the right to construct the Railroad from Chicago the Indiana State Line. The connection with Detroit will probably be completed the coming

Snow in the West.

Burrato, Thursday, Jan. 2
There has not been a train from the East since carly yesterday morning, and none left this place. Snow is piled up in mountains on the track.

sati, with two barries in two, sunk one near the mouth of the Kentucky River, when she towed it ashore. It is loaded with Pork and Lard. The Washington, on entering the Canal, grounded the other barge on the rocks, and it will be lighted The Citizen sunk last week on Arkansas River below Little Rock, and is a total loss except part of the machinery and upper works. The steamer Delta No. 2 sunk on the 22d ult. and is a total loss. She was loaded with sugar and molasses; no lives lost.

Business of Chicago.
Cincago, Thursday, Jan. ?
The following articles have been shipped from The following articles have open snipped from this place by the Lakes during the past season: Beef, 33,247 bbis: Flour, 66,432 do; Pork, 12,307 do; Corn, 262,013 bushels: Oats, 136,334 do; Wheat, 788,451 do; Wool, 913,362 lbs. The Wheat, 788,451 do; Wool, 713,000 for whole quantity of Wheat shipped from Chicago in all directions in 1849 was 1,936,264 bushels in 1850 it was 873,644 do; Cornshipped, 1849, 644,844 do; in 1850, 262,285 do; Wool, 1849, 520,502 lbs. do: in 1850, 262,283 do: Wool, 1849, 520,302108; increase, 1850, 393,360 lbs; Cattle slaughtered in 1850, 27,500; Salt imported in 1849, 97,100 bbls, 17,100 bbgs; in 1850, 47,152 bbls, 36,995 bags.—Tolls in all on the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1848, \$6,673; 1849, \$118,787; 1850, \$124,974.

The Cruise of the U. S. Ship Preble—Voyage to California—The Sandwich Islands— Cruise in the China Seas—Visit to Japan— Rescue of American Scamen-Discovery of an Island to the North Pacific Oceas-

Mortality among the Crew, &c.
The U. S. ship Preble, Commander JAMES GLYNN, arrived at this port yesterday, from San Francisco, via Valparaiso.

Her cruise has been a remarkable one. Sailing from this port for California in September, 1846, as convoy to Stevenson's Regiment of Volunteers, she served with great activity upon the West Coast throughout the Mexican War. At its termination she was dispatched to China with Com. Geisinger on board, who was ordered to the command of the East India Squadron. On her way she stopped for a short time at several ports of the Sandwich Islands. For interest and novelty, the most prominent among these were Hilo and Keallakukua. Some three weeks were employed at the former place in recruiting the health of the crew after their long and arduous service, and in renovating the ship, preparatory to going into the malignant climate of the Asiatic Coast. An opportunity was here offered those on board, who were desirous of doing so, to visit the volcano of Kirenes, the second largest (in a state of activity) in the world, its crater being nine miles in circumference. The latter place is interesting as

Capt. Cook, was killed by the savages. In running from Mazatlan to the Sandwich Islands diligent search was made by the Preble for a group of islands represented in hydrographical works, ss having been repeatedly seen between the parallels of 16° and 18° north latitude. and near the track of vessels bound to California, but not the slightest indication of land was discovered in that vicinity. A number of doubtful islands and dangers on the route to China and in various other parts of the North Pacific were also sought for during the cruise. Of these researches, &c. much valuable information is contained in the official records of the ship.

being that at which the celebrated explorer,

Reaching China at a moment when matters were beginning to assume a grave aspect between the Governor of Canton and the U. S. Commissioner in relation to the recognition and reception of the latter, the timely arrival of the Preble, with the Commodore, contributed in no small degree to the restoration of harmony and a continuance of the respect heretofore shown to American citizens by the Chinese.

Some misunderstandings, however, between other foreigners and the Chinese made it expedient, in the view of the Commander-in-Chief, to retain the Preble in his squadron; and she was consequently engaged for several months in visiting Manilla and the various Southern ports of China. But information having been received, through the Dutch Government at Batavia, of the detention and imprisonment in Japan of sixteen American shipwrecked seamen, the Preble was dispatched, in February, 1849, to demand and obtain their release. She had scarcely left the harbor of Hong-Kong, however, before the smallpox made its appearance on board, and she was compelled to put back into port to prevent its spreading among the crew. A detention of two or three weeks in quarantine was the consequence of this unlucky occurrence, before it was thought safe to pronounce the ship free from the contagion, and again venture upon the purposed cruise to this "Terra Incognita." On her way to Japan the Preble touched at the Loo Choo Islands, a

dom in itself yet dependent upon Japan. For gentle dignity of manners, superior advancement in the arts and general intelligence the inhabitants of this group are by far the most interesting unenlightened nation in the Pacific Ocean. The Preble is the first American man-of-war that

has ever visited them. As the Preble neared the coast of Japan, signal

gans were fired from the prominent head-lands to give warning to the surrounding country (as it was afterward ascertained) of the appearance of a strange ship. As she entered the harber of Magasaki the Preble was met by a number of large boats which ordered her off and attempted to oppose her further ingress, but by standing steadily in, with a fine breeze, ther ranks were soon broken, and a desirable position selected for anchoring.

Fleets of boats crowded with soldiers shortly afterward began to arrive, and from that time until the Preble left they poured in in one incessant stream day and night. Each squadron of boats wore banners ornamented with distinctive symbols and devices, which were transferred with the troops to their encampments on the elevated shores surrounding the anchorage of the Preble. From these hights were at intervals unmasked batteries of heavy artillery, numbering in all upward of 60 guns, which were trained upon the Preble's

It was in the face of this array, and with a cor. don of boats drawn around the ship, that negotiations were carried on for the release of American citizens from the ignominious and cruel imprison ment of nearly seventeen months. Against these men the Japanese urged not the slightest charge -except the difficulty they had had in building prisons and cages strong enough to hold themyet they were treated with inhuman barbarity. and when first confined were made to trample the Crucifix, being told at the same time that it was "the Devil of Japan," and that if they refused to comply their lives would pay the forfeit.

The demand for their release was at first treated with a well affected, haughty indifference by the Japanese authorities. This subsequently gave place to an evasive diplomacy, but upon being peremptorily told by Capt. Glynn, in language that could not be misunderstood, that they must immediately deliver up the men or means would be found to compel them, and that the American Government always knew how to recover and protect its citizens when improperly detained or abused by any nation whatever, they quickly changed their tone, and deprecating any anger or excitement on the subject, the Licut. Governor (who had conducted the interview on behalf of the Japanese,) promised that they should be sent off to the ship in two days from that time.

This was strictly fulfilled. The Preble on her return to Hong Kong stopped at the consular ports of Shanghai and Amoy, on the east coast of China; and notwithstending a delay of two days at Loo Choo, nine at Japan, seven at Shanghai, two at Woosun and two at Amoy, she arrived at Hong Kong in fifty-nine days from the time of starting. This was one day less than had been given her by the most experienced men about Canton to reach Nagasaki alone, at that season of of the year.

Accidents on the Western Waters. Louisville, Thursday, Jan. 2.
The steamer George Washington, from Cincin